

Kanghwa troops have not gone, as they are waiting for arms from Seoul, and the prospects are that they will wait for some time, as one body of troops that had been armed by the Japanese proceeded to hand over their arms to the Tongkaks.)

November 21st.
In Renghail the people, on account of the oppression of the magistrature, seized him drove him from the *yamhs*. The chief secretary of the district by whose advice the people were oppressed is also to be expelled. We command the Governor of the province to arrest the remaining secretaries and punish them according to their deserts. The prefect of the district, with all his family and servants, shall be imprisoned until he repays the money which he unjustly took from the people. We command all the magistratures in and near the district where there any Tongkaks to disperse them.

The leader of the insurgents in We Meang having been seized, we command him to be beheaded.

In Cheyng An the Tongkaks having seized all the arms and ammunition, we command that the prefect be deprived of his office.

NEWS FROM NEWCHWANG.

Under date the 4th inst. a correspondent writes in our Shanghai morning contemporary as follows:

There is no special news as yet except that the natives round about here are feeling very uncomfortable, the reason being that hundreds of Hunan 'braves' are daily entering our eastern ports; some are wounded and some are not, but the general run of them have plundered from their way from Chulliencheng and other places. The General here is a man of determination, he has put his soldiers on guard, and all runways are at once taken into custody and their rights taken from them. This move no doubt is an excellent one, but we shall feel happier when these 'braves' are sent to some warmer place than Newchwang, for if they remain here their total now being about 2,000, there will without doubt be trouble.

His Excellency Li Hung-chang has issued proclamations round about the town informing the general public that all soldiers must behave, and if they do not the Taitai has received instructions to behead them; but if the truth were known, the Taitai has rather a pain in the front of his back, and I expect he will cut and run before long.

According to rumours from native soldiers there are seven Japanese men-of-war at Chullien and 20,000 Japanese soldiers have landed at Peking, the distance from here being about 400 li. At present it is really difficult to say what their movements are, but if I am allowed to express my opinion I should think they would march on to Kichang a distance of 90 li from here, and then on to Hsichang, Liaoyang, and Moukden.

General Sung Wan-shi is stationed at Moukden, a little distance from Liaoyang. He is renowned for his fighting capabilities, but if his soldiers are sent away the old General will have no show. If Li Hung-chang's great friend, General Yeh, passed through Tuncheng yesterday, he will go to Tientsin, but as his task is not of a pleasant nature, he is taking his time at Newchwang, as to heal his wounds.

HMS *Firbank* arrived on the 2nd inst., but I regret to state as yet she has been unsuccessful in entering her dock, the difficulty being insufficient water on the sill. Captain *Firbank* has tried twice; I am glad to say at last he has put the matter in his own hands, and I believe he will do the trick.

HMS *Penny* has been with us some weeks, but her departure is near at hand, and when she turns to leave, we shall all shed tears of blood, for really, without a doubt, one cannot wish to meet a better lot than Captain Phillips, his officers and men. Last night they favoured us with a magnificent concert. Mr. Rugman is a born singer, and is really useful for me to make any remarks. I will say this for Mr. Nelson he was at Lloyd's, but when Mr. Lilley came to the fore, and sang "We are all right," he did it well, in fact, he was all there, and when the ladies laughed so, I was afraid some new disease had broken out, in fact I was delayed in sending for the doctor.

Barn Sneeck von Sternburg, Secretary of the German Legation at Peking, started this morning with three soldiers for Newchwang. He has gone out to have a look, but I think he had better look out, for I feel sure on his way some of the braves will take him for a Jap.

(C. DAILY NEWS' SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Newchwang, November 6th.
Since I last wrote, there has been a continual stream of refugees from Chulliencheng, Fenghuangcheng, and Liaoyang. Every steamer leaving here is packed from stem to stern. Yesterday morning an officer from the *Firbank* with a boat's crew had to clear away 1,500 or 2,000 off the *Viking*. As it was, she was crowded with 2,000 passengers, and failed to get over the bar. Many of the passengers were drowned in the harbour when the cleavage took place, and many more must be swept overboard if the ship meets with any bad weather.

Shops are shut in the town, and all, who can, are leaving. Yesterday, the 5th inst., the exchange was 100 to \$100. It has dropped to 110 to \$100. It is said that the Japanese are attacking Port Arthur. This will postpone our troubles for a little time only, to make matters worse if Port Arthur falls, and the Japanese turn north. Trade is very slack. There is no money to pay for imports or purchase beans for exporting.

The *Firbank* was safely docked this morning, and the *Penny* is expected to arrive tomorrow morning. She will not be able to dock before the 14th or 15th inst.

TIENTSIN NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TIENTSIN, November 8th.
Requisition has been made upon the 72 fire companies of Tientsin that each company furnish 100 men for the defence of the city. On former occasions when danger has been apprehended the same course has been pursued. This of itself indicates that the war is drawing nearer to us, or at least that the authorities anticipate the approach of the Japanese. Of the many defences said to have been erected inland from Port Arthur for a distance of about two miles, one is now reported captured by the Japanese army and the place is supposed to be practically invested, and may fall into the hands of the Japanese almost any day. A report also comes from Shanhaikuan that the people awoke one morning recently to find a proclamation posted on the wall urging the people to continue in their ordinary pursuits with assurances that they would in no way be molested in so doing by the Japanese soldiers. It seems impossible that landings should have been effected and the defences above mentioned captured, without opposition and fighting, but no particulars have come to hand.

In the city a story is in circulation that a man recently returned from Moukden or vicinity, reports the Japanese army to be in the near vicinity of that city, and gradually investing it; that the Chinese troops are given to loot and burn the property of the people generally; that the Japanese are under efficient discipline and are careful not to molest the villagers in any way; and that the city must fall into their hands shortly. He further says that not a few of the Chinese troops are deserting to the Japanese. One does not know how much to accept of such tales, but they indicate a state of unrest and dissatisfaction on the part of many, which is unfortunate. The most unfortunate part of it is, that the officials have given so much cause for this dissatisfaction, and alienated the hearts of the people from them by their unjust and oppressive dealings.

It is confidently said that the Chinese Government is about to engage Germans to enter its military and naval service, provided, of course, the men can be found. The wisdom of foreigners taking part in this war on either side, is certainly very questionable. Were great moral issues at stake, the case might be somewhat different, but as nothing or very little of this is involved, it could be hoped that foreigners would refrain from any active participation in the quarrel.

Since writing the above, definite information of the shelling of Port Arthur from the landward side has come to hand from one of the foreign employees who left after the bombardment began. This was a day or two ago, say on the 6th, so that it is more than probable that the Japanese are in possession of the town. The Chinese say that a large number of the troops sent there for its defence have run away. With this in possession, there will be no very great, at least no insurmountable difficulty in their moving on to Peking according to their reported plan.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Tientsin, November 12th.
You have doubtless been informed by wire of the various incidents and crowded administrative changes of the last week. It is now admitted on all sides that in the event of an invasion of Chihli the Court has resolved to go west to Hsianfu; that Li Hung-chang has been summoned to Peking; that Liu Kun-yi is appointed temporarily to Chihli; and that Chang Chih-tung has gone to Nanking.

Speculation is rife about the issues of Messrs. Deiting and von Hanneken have been here and have left again; the latter was the guest of the great German Minister. They were asked by the Taitai Yamé to come up and report on the present condition of affairs.

They have had a very interesting interview, particularly the latter, and no doubt the Taitai will, as Captain, Admiral, or Coast Defence Inspector, for he is called by all these titles, must have enlightened the Chinese Ministers regarding the *Koushing* disaster, the naval battle off the Yalu, the defence of Port Arthur, the injury sustained by the fleet, the military and naval organisation at Tientsin, the preparations and capacity of the Viceroy to prosecute the war, and the behaviour of Admiral Ting (the decree ordering an examination into his conduct and capacity has been cancelled, doubtless after hearing Captain von Hanneken's report). It is said that the taking of Port Arthur will cost the Japanese 10,000 soldiers. It is reported that the Chinese were told that all effective resistance against an attack upon Peking by the Japanese was impossible. At the same time a plan of fortifying the capital is in the air, and the Japanese postpone their visit till the spring they will find it less easy to march hither. During three or four months the Chinese might be able to collect a large force, well armed and drilled, and offer a stout resistance to a Japanese advance, if not hark back their antagonists. Men for man the Chinaman has the superior physical stamina. What he lacks is discipline, weapons, ammunition, leaders, surgical appliances and regular fall pay, in fact everything but the raw material. The Financial Treasurer of Kansu, Mr. Hsiao, has been appointed by the Throne to Shanhaikuan to enquire into financial matters there and the disbursements of the money to the army. This is perhaps one of the points pressed upon the government by their German military and naval advisers. It is one of the chief blots of the Chinese system.

The Chinese Government, in its present state, would be unwilling to re-use almost any demand made by the Foreign Ministers. They expect by adopting a conciliatory policy, to secure the good offices of an international committee, whose debated audience question is about to meet with a final solution. It has been arranged to receive the Foreign Representatives within the Palace proper on Monday, the 12th. This at least is admitting the principle upon which the Russian and French Ministers have stood out so long, and now their time for rejoicing has come. The victory has been won, and it is a very important one. Foreign audiences will no longer take place in the Tse Kung Ko or Chien Kung Tien, which require a stretch of imagination to be considered even "well within the precincts of the Palace." This is an important step and the greater is the pity that it had to be forced upon the Chinese by the imminent descent on the coast of China of their enemies the Japanese. But for the present circumstances of the dynasty and the necessity of securing foreign nations, the question would doubtless have remained some time longer unsettled. In fact, the Japanese would have been the first to penetrate to the Dragon Throne. No foreign Power was willing to make war for the sake of having its Ministers properly respected and treated by the "Son of Heaven." Commercial considerations and concessions entered too much into the discussion of the question. The late Dean of the Diplomatic Body cannot, it is feared, be commiserated from the responsibility attaching to the late interviews at the halls on the banks of the lake. The Ministers who repaired thither have now somewhat of a complaint against the Government for submitting them to what may now be considered an indignity. It was previously understood that the Palace proper was the private apartment, and that were of the Emperor's body guard, and hence only the Ministers there were the harem and eunuchs only. The Court is held there every morning and the *shou* is ceremoniously and slavishly adhered to. It may, however, be said that it is the presence of the Emperor that makes the audience and not the building. The two former buildings were in every respect well suited for such ceremonies, but they were without the Forbidden City. The principle now gained and admitted by the Chinese in their perplexity is audience within the Palace and without *shou*, thereby indicating the equality of foreign nations with the Celestial dynasty. That is the point gained and it is an important one. Foreigners acquainted with the Chinese ways and language have consistently and constantly maintained the audience outside the Palace constituted inferiority and hence more or less of a tributary character. If the Chinese say it does not mean this, who then should the request have been so strenuously and for so long resisted? They may say now that they have not changed their views—they are only conceding what foreigners believe, rightly or wrongly, to be equality of status. It is a new departure. It is to be hoped that all such questions, such as the use of spectacles, and sword or side-arm will be done away with on this occasion. The Chinese Government in this affair should adhere as closely as possible to foreign modes. This question might have been solved long ago if the Western Courts had agreed to exclude the Celestials until their representatives were accorded equal rights and privileges.

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, November 8th.

Yesterday, the 10th day of the 10th moon, the birthday of the Empress-Dowager passed off quietly. There were no public rejoicings or notices of any kind. The Taitai gate was ornamented exactly as it was at the time of the Emperor's marriage. During the whole month foreigners are officially warned to keep away from the West Flower gate. Numbers of foreigners have gone to the west to have a sight of the decorations which had advanced so far when the edict was issued stopping the intended celebrations. It was well for the good of the poor people that something of it was carried out. The Government is sincerely anxious for the cessation of hostilities. Another effort has been made to secure the Western nations to act in concert in securing this desirable object, but like the former attempt it is destined to failure. Japan has declared that she had not yet obtained the object of the war—whatever that is—and she is not likely to recede from that position, particularly in view of her hitherto victorious march. China is evidently unable to cope with Japan and a march on Peking is fraught with serious possibilities to the dynasty—to the detriment to foreign trade, not to speak of other possible eventualities. Hence the strong effort that has been put forth to secure this object. At present nothing is known of Japan's intentions. We know that one army corps has invested Port Arthur, but no confirmation of it from London is forthcoming. We say London, for our most trustworthy information, if not sometimes our sole information, comes from that quarter. The Japanese have penetrated into Manchuria as far as Fungkuangcheng—let us say Phenix Castle in imitation of the telegram reporting the fight at Chulliencheng—and the town has been burnt. The Chinese here report the recapture of both these places with great loss to the invaders, who have been driven back over the river Yalu. Foreigners here do not credit these rumours of Chinese victories and half suspect that they have been manufactured to give a little joy to the birthday celebrations.

Messrs. Deiting and von Hanneken have been here and have left again; the latter was the guest of the great German Minister. They were asked by the Taitai Yamé to come up and report on the present condition of affairs. They have had a very interesting interview, particularly the latter, and no doubt the Taitai will, as Captain, Admiral, or Coast Defence Inspector, for he is called by all these titles, must have enlightened the Chinese Ministers regarding the *Koushing* disaster, the naval battle off the Yalu, the defence of Port Arthur, the injury sustained by the fleet, the military and naval organisation at Tientsin, the preparations and capacity of the Viceroy to prosecute the war, and the behaviour of Admiral Ting (the decree ordering an examination into his conduct and capacity has been cancelled, doubtless after hearing Captain von Hanneken's report). It is said that the taking of Port Arthur will cost the Japanese 10,000 soldiers. It is reported that the Chinese were told that all effective resistance against an attack upon Peking by the Japanese was impossible. At the same time a plan of fortifying the capital is in the air, and the Japanese postpone their visit till the spring they will find it less easy to march hither. During three or four months the Chinese might be able to collect a large force, well armed and drilled, and offer a stout resistance to a Japanese advance, if not hark back their antagonists. Men for man the Chinaman has the superior physical stamina. What he lacks is discipline, weapons, ammunition, leaders, surgical appliances and regular fall pay, in fact everything but the raw material. The Financial Treasurer of Kansu, Mr. Hsiao, has been appointed by the Throne to Shanhaikuan to enquire into financial matters there and the disbursements of the money to the army. This is perhaps one of the points pressed upon the government by their German military and naval advisers. It is one of the chief blots of the Chinese system.

The Chinese Government, in its present state, would be unwilling to re-use almost any demand made by the Foreign Ministers. They expect by adopting a conciliatory policy, to secure the good offices of an international committee, whose debated audience question is about to meet with a final solution. It has been arranged to receive the Foreign Representatives within the Palace proper on Monday, the 12th. This at least is admitting the principle upon which the Russian and French Ministers have stood out so long, and now their time for rejoicing has come. The victory has been won, and it is a very important one. Foreign audiences will no longer take place in the Tse Kung Ko or Chien Kung Tien, which require a stretch of imagination to be considered even "well within the precincts of the Palace." This is an important step and the greater is the pity that it had to be forced upon the Chinese by the imminent descent on the coast of China of their enemies the Japanese. But for the present circumstances of the dynasty and the necessity of securing foreign nations, the question would doubtless have remained some time longer unsettled. In fact, the Japanese would have been the first to penetrate to the Dragon Throne. No foreign Power was willing to make war for the sake of having its Ministers properly respected and treated by the "Son of Heaven." Commercial considerations and concessions entered too much into the discussion of the question. The late Dean of the Diplomatic Body cannot, it is feared, be commiserated from the responsibility attaching to the late interviews at the halls on the banks of the lake. The Ministers who repaired thither have now somewhat of a complaint against the Government for submitting them to what may now be considered an indignity. It was previously understood that the Palace proper was the private apartment, and that were of the Emperor's body guard, and hence only the Ministers there were the harem and eunuchs only. The Court is held there every morning and the *shou* is ceremoniously and slavishly adhered to. It may, however, be said that it is the presence of the Emperor that makes the audience and not the building. The two former buildings were in every respect well suited for such ceremonies, but they were without the Forbidden City. The principle now gained and admitted by the Chinese in their perplexity is audience within the Palace and without *shou*, thereby indicating the equality of foreign nations with the Celestial dynasty. That is the point gained and it is an important one. Foreigners acquainted with the Chinese ways and language have consistently and constantly maintained the audience outside the Palace constituted inferiority and hence more or less of a tributary character. If the Chinese say it does not mean this, who then should the request have been so strenuously and for so long resisted? They may say now that they have not changed their views—they are only conceding what foreigners believe, rightly or wrongly, to be equality of status. It is a new departure. It is to be hoped that all such questions, such as the use of spectacles, and sword or side-arm will be done away with on this occasion. The Chinese Government in this affair should adhere as closely as possible to foreign modes. This question might have been solved long ago if the Western Courts had agreed to exclude the Celestials until their representatives were accorded equal rights and privileges.

Messrs. Deiting and von Hanneken have been here and have left again; the latter was the guest of the great German Minister. They were asked by the Taitai Yamé to come up and report on the present condition of affairs. They have had a very interesting interview, particularly the latter, and no doubt the Taitai will, as Captain, Admiral, or Coast Defence Inspector, for he is called by all these titles, must have enlightened the Chinese Ministers regarding the *Koushing* disaster, the naval battle off the Yalu, the defence of Port Arthur, the injury sustained by the fleet, the military and naval organisation at Tientsin, the preparations and capacity of the Viceroy to prosecute the war, and the behaviour of Admiral Ting (the decree ordering an examination into his conduct and capacity has been cancelled, doubtless after hearing Captain von Hanneken's report). It is said that the taking of Port Arthur will cost the Japanese 10,000 soldiers. It is reported that the Chinese were told that all effective resistance against an attack upon Peking by the Japanese was impossible. At the same time a plan of fortifying the capital is in the air, and the Japanese postpone their visit till the spring they will find it less easy to march hither. During three or four months the Chinese might be able to collect a large force, well armed and drilled, and offer a stout resistance to a Japanese advance, if not hark back their antagonists. Men for man the Chinaman has the superior physical stamina. What he lacks is discipline, weapons, ammunition, leaders, surgical appliances and regular fall pay, in fact everything but the raw material. The Financial Treasurer of Kansu, Mr. Hsiao, has been appointed by the Throne to Shanhaikuan to enquire into financial matters there and the disbursements of the money to the army. This is perhaps one of the points pressed upon the government by their German military and naval advisers. It is one of the chief blots of the Chinese system.

The Chinese Government, in its present state, would be unwilling to re-use almost any demand made by the Foreign Ministers. They expect by adopting a conciliatory policy, to secure the good offices of an international committee, whose debated audience question is about to meet with a final solution. It has been arranged to receive the Foreign Representatives within the Palace proper on Monday, the 12th. This at least is admitting the principle upon which the Russian and French Ministers have stood out so long, and now their time for rejoicing has come. The victory has been won, and it is a very important one. Foreign audiences will no longer take place in the Tse Kung Ko or Chien Kung Tien, which require a stretch of imagination to be considered even "well within the precincts of the Palace." This is an important step and the greater is the pity that it had to be forced upon the Chinese by the imminent descent on the coast of China of their enemies the Japanese. But for the present circumstances of the dynasty and the necessity of securing foreign nations, the question would doubtless have remained some time longer unsettled. In fact, the Japanese would have been the first to penetrate to the Dragon Throne. No foreign Power was willing to make war for the sake of having its Ministers properly respected and treated by the "Son of Heaven." Commercial considerations and concessions entered too much into the discussion of the question. The late Dean of the Diplomatic Body cannot, it is feared, be commiserated from the responsibility attaching to the late interviews at the halls on the banks of the lake. The Ministers who repaired thither have now somewhat of a complaint against the Government for submitting them to what may now be considered an indignity. It was previously understood that the Palace proper was the private apartment, and that were of the Emperor's body guard, and hence only the Ministers there were the harem and eunuchs only. The Court is held there every morning and the *shou* is ceremoniously and slavishly adhered to. It may, however, be said that it is the presence of the Emperor that makes the audience and not the building. The two former buildings were in every respect well suited for such ceremonies, but they were without the Forbidden City. The principle now gained and admitted by the Chinese in their perplexity is audience within the Palace and without *shou*, thereby indicating the equality of foreign nations with the Celestial dynasty. That is the point gained and it is an important one. Foreigners acquainted with the Chinese ways and language have consistently and constantly maintained the audience outside the Palace constituted inferiority and hence more or less of a tributary character. If the Chinese say it does not mean this, who then should the request have been so strenuously and for so long resisted? They may say now that they have not changed their views—they are only conceding what foreigners believe, rightly or wrongly, to be equality of status. It is a new departure. It is to be hoped that all such questions, such as the use of spectacles, and sword or side-arm will be done away with on this occasion. The Chinese Government in this affair should adhere as closely as possible to foreign modes. This question might have been solved long ago if the Western Courts had agreed to exclude the Celestials until their representatives were accorded equal rights and privileges.

The Chinese Government, in its present state, would be unwilling to re-use almost any demand made by the Foreign Ministers. They expect by adopting a conciliatory policy, to secure the good offices of an international committee, whose debated audience question is about to meet with a final solution. It has been arranged to receive the Foreign Representatives within the Palace proper on Monday, the 12th. This at least is admitting the principle upon which the Russian and French Ministers have stood out so long, and now their time for rejoicing has come. The victory has been won, and it is a very important one. Foreign audiences will no longer take place in the Tse Kung Ko or Chien Kung Tien, which require a stretch of imagination to be considered even "well within the precincts of the Palace." This is an important step and the greater is the pity that it had to be forced upon the Chinese by the imminent descent on the coast of China of their enemies the Japanese. But for the present circumstances of the dynasty and the necessity of securing foreign nations, the question would doubtless have remained some time longer unsettled. In fact, the Japanese would have been the first to penetrate to the Dragon Throne. No foreign Power was willing to make war for the sake of having its Ministers properly respected and treated by the "Son of Heaven." Commercial considerations and concessions entered too much into the discussion of the question. The late Dean of the Diplomatic Body cannot, it is feared, be commiserated from the responsibility attaching to the late interviews at the halls on the banks of the lake. The Ministers who repaired thither have now somewhat of a complaint against the Government for submitting them to what may now be considered an indignity. It was previously understood that the Palace proper was the private apartment, and that were of the Emperor's body guard, and hence only the Ministers there were the harem and eunuchs only. The Court is held there every morning and the *shou* is ceremoniously and slavishly adhered to. It may, however, be said that it is the presence of the Emperor that makes the audience and not the building. The two former buildings were in every respect well suited for such ceremonies, but they were without the Forbidden City. The principle now gained and admitted by the Chinese in their perplexity is audience within the Palace and without *shou*, thereby indicating the equality of foreign nations with the Celestial dynasty. That is the point gained and it is an important one. Foreigners acquainted with the Chinese ways and language have consistently and constantly maintained the audience outside the Palace constituted inferiority and hence more or less of a tributary character. If the Chinese say it does not mean this, who then should the request have been so strenuously and for so long resisted? They may say now that they have not changed their views—they are only conceding what foreigners believe, rightly or wrongly, to be equality of status. It is a new departure. It is to be hoped that all such questions, such as the use of spectacles, and sword or side-arm will be done away with on this occasion. The Chinese Government in this affair should adhere as closely as possible to foreign modes. This question might have been solved long ago if the Western Courts had agreed to exclude the Celestials until their representatives were accorded equal rights and privileges.

The Chinese Government, in its present state, would be unwilling to re-use almost any demand made by the Foreign Ministers. They expect by adopting a conciliatory policy, to secure the good offices of an international committee, whose debated audience question is about to meet with a final solution. It has been arranged to receive the Foreign Representatives within the Palace proper on Monday, the 12th. This at least is admitting the principle upon which the Russian and French Ministers have stood out so long, and now their time for rejoicing has come. The victory has been won, and it is a very important one. Foreign audiences will no longer take place in the Tse Kung Ko or Chien Kung Tien, which require a stretch of imagination to be considered even "well within the precincts of the Palace." This is an important step and the greater is the pity that it had to be forced upon the Chinese by the imminent descent on the coast of China of their enemies the Japanese. But for the present circumstances of the dynasty and the necessity of securing foreign nations, the question would doubtless have remained some time longer unsettled. In fact, the Japanese would have been the first to penetrate to the Dragon Throne. No foreign Power was willing to make war for the sake of having its Ministers properly respected and treated by the "Son of Heaven." Commercial considerations and concessions entered too much into the discussion of the question. The late Dean of the Diplomatic Body cannot, it is feared, be commiserated from the responsibility attaching to the late interviews at the halls on the banks of the lake. The Ministers who repaired thither have now somewhat of a complaint against the Government for submitting them to what may now be considered an indignity. It was previously understood that the Palace proper was the private apartment, and that were of the Emperor's body guard, and hence only the Ministers there were the harem and eunuchs only. The Court is held there every morning and the *shou* is ceremoniously and slavishly adhered to. It may, however, be said that it is the presence of the Emperor that makes the audience and not the building. The two former buildings were in every respect well suited for such ceremonies, but they were without the Forbidden City. The principle now gained and admitted by the Chinese in their perplexity is audience within the Palace and without *shou*, thereby indicating the equality of foreign nations with the Celestial dynasty. That is the point gained and it is an important one. Foreigners acquainted with the Chinese ways and language have consistently and constantly maintained the audience outside the Palace constituted inferiority and hence more or less of a tributary character. If the Chinese say it does not mean this, who then should the request have been so strenuously and for so long resisted? They may say now that they have not changed their views—they are only conceding what foreigners believe, rightly or wrongly, to be equality of status. It is a new departure. It is to be hoped that all such questions, such as the use of spectacles, and sword or side-arm will be done away with on this occasion. The Chinese Government in this affair should adhere as closely as possible to foreign modes. This question might have been solved long ago if the Western Courts had agreed to exclude the Celestials until their representatives were accorded equal rights and privileges.

The Chinese Government, in its present state, would be unwilling to re-use almost any demand made by the Foreign Ministers. They expect by adopting a conciliatory policy, to secure the good offices of an international committee, whose debated audience question is about to meet with a final solution. It has been arranged to receive the Foreign Representatives within the Palace proper on Monday, the 12th. This at least is admitting the principle upon which the Russian and French Ministers have stood out so long, and now their time for rejoicing has come. The victory has been won, and it is a very important one. Foreign audiences will no longer take place in the Tse Kung Ko or Chien Kung Tien, which require a stretch of imagination to be considered even "well within the precincts of the Palace." This is an important step and the greater is the pity that it had to be forced upon the Chinese by the imminent descent on the coast of China of their enemies the Japanese. But for the present circumstances of the dynasty and the necessity of securing foreign nations, the question would doubtless have remained some time longer unsettled. In fact, the Japanese would have been the first to penetrate to the Dragon Throne. No foreign Power was willing to make war for the sake of having its Ministers properly respected and treated by the "Son of Heaven." Commercial considerations and concessions entered too much into the discussion of the question. The late Dean of the Diplomatic Body cannot, it is feared, be commiserated from the responsibility attaching to the late interviews at the halls on the banks of the lake. The Ministers who repaired thither have now somewhat of a complaint against the Government for submitting them to what may now be considered an indignity. It was previously understood that the Palace proper was the private apartment, and that were of the Emperor's body guard, and hence only the Ministers there were the harem and eunuchs only. The Court is held there every morning and the *shou* is ceremoniously and slavishly adhered to. It may, however, be said that it is the presence of the Emperor that makes the audience and not the building. The two former buildings were in every respect well suited for such ceremonies, but they were without the Forbidden City. The principle now gained and admitted by the Chinese in their perplexity is audience within the Palace and without *shou*, thereby indicating the equality of foreign nations with the Celestial dynasty. That is the point gained and it is an important one. Foreigners acquainted with the Chinese ways and language have consistently and constantly maintained the audience outside the Palace constituted inferiority and hence more or less of a tributary character. If the Chinese say it does not mean this, who then should the request have been so strenuously and for so long resisted? They may say now that they have not changed their views—they are only conceding what foreigners believe, rightly or wrongly, to be equality of status. It is a new departure. It is to be hoped that all such questions, such as the use of spectacles, and sword or side-arm will be done away with on this occasion. The Chinese Government in this affair should adhere as closely as possible to foreign modes. This question might have been solved long ago if the Western Courts had agreed to exclude the Celestials until their representatives were accorded equal rights and privileges.

The Chinese Government, in its present state, would be unwilling to re-use almost any demand made by the Foreign Ministers. They expect by adopting a conciliatory policy, to secure the good offices of an international committee, whose debated audience question is about to meet with a final solution. It has been arranged to receive the Foreign Representatives within the Palace proper on Monday, the 12th. This at least is admitting the principle upon which the Russian and French Ministers have stood out so long, and now their time for rejoicing has come. The victory has been won, and it is a very important one. Foreign audiences will no longer take place in the Tse Kung Ko or Chien Kung Tien, which require a stretch of imagination to be considered even "well within the precincts of the Palace." This is an important step and the greater is the pity that it had to be forced upon the Chinese by the imminent descent on the coast of China of their enemies the Japanese. But for the present circumstances of the dynasty and the necessity of securing foreign nations, the question would doubtless have remained some time longer unsettled. In fact, the Japanese would have been the first to penetrate to the Dragon Throne. No foreign Power was willing to make war for the sake of having its Ministers properly respected and treated by the "Son of Heaven." Commercial considerations and concessions entered too much into the discussion of the question. The late Dean of the Diplomatic Body cannot, it is feared, be commiserated from the responsibility attaching to the late interviews at the halls on the banks of the lake. The Ministers who repaired thither have now somewhat of a complaint against the Government for submitting them to what may now be considered an indignity. It was previously understood that the Palace proper was the private apartment, and that were of the Emperor's body guard, and hence only the Ministers there were the harem and eunuchs only. The Court is held there every morning and the *shou* is ceremoniously and slavishly adhered to. It may, however, be said that it is the presence of the Emperor that makes the audience and not the building. The two former buildings were in every respect well suited for such ceremonies, but they were without the Forbidden City. The principle now gained and admitted by the Chinese in their perplexity is audience within the Palace and without *shou*, thereby indicating the equality of foreign nations with the Celestial dynasty. That is the point gained and it is an important one. Foreigners acquainted with the Chinese ways and language have consistently and constantly maintained the audience outside the Palace constituted inferiority and hence more or less of a tributary character. If the Chinese say it does not mean this, who then should the request have been so strenuously and for so long resisted? They may say now that they have not changed their views—they are only conceding what foreigners believe, rightly or wrongly, to be equality of status. It is a new departure. It is to be hoped that all such questions, such as the use of spectacles, and sword or side-arm will be done away with on this occasion. The Chinese Government in this affair should adhere as closely as possible to foreign modes. This question might have been solved long ago if the Western Courts had agreed to exclude the Celestials until their representatives were accorded equal rights and privileges.

The Chinese Government, in its present state, would be unwilling to re-use almost any demand made by the Foreign Ministers. They expect by adopting a conciliatory policy, to secure the good offices of an international committee, whose debated audience question is about to meet with a final solution. It has been arranged to receive the Foreign Representatives within the Palace proper on Monday, the 12th. This at least is admitting the principle upon which the Russian and French Ministers have stood out so long, and now their time for rejoicing has come. The victory has been won, and it is a very important one. Foreign audiences will no longer take place in the Tse Kung Ko or Chien Kung Tien, which require a stretch of imagination to be considered even "well within the precincts of the Palace." This is an important step and the greater is the pity that it had to be forced upon the Chinese by the imminent descent on the coast of China of their enemies the Japanese. But for the present circumstances of the dynasty and the necessity of securing foreign nations, the question would doubtless have remained some time longer unsettled. In fact, the Japanese would have been the first to penetrate to the Dragon Throne. No foreign Power was willing to make war for the sake of having its Ministers properly respected and treated by the "Son of Heaven." Commercial considerations and concessions entered too much into the discussion of the question. The late Dean of the Diplomatic Body cannot, it is feared, be commiserated from the responsibility attaching to the late interviews at the halls on the banks of the lake. The Ministers who repaired thither have now somewhat of a complaint against the Government for submitting them to what may now be considered an indignity. It was previously understood that the Palace proper was the private apartment, and that were of the Emperor's body guard, and hence only the Ministers there were the harem and eunuchs only. The Court is held there every morning and the *shou* is ceremoniously and slavishly adhered to. It may, however, be said that it is the presence of the Emperor that makes the audience and not the building. The two former buildings were in every respect well suited for such ceremonies, but they were without the Forbidden City. The principle now gained and admitted by the Chinese in their perplexity is audience within the Palace and without *shou*, thereby indicating the equality of foreign nations with the Celestial dynasty. That is the point gained and it is an important one. Foreigners acquainted with the Chinese ways and language have consistently and constantly maintained the audience outside the Palace constituted inferiority and hence more or less of a tributary character. If the Chinese say it does not mean this, who then should the request have been so strenuously and for so long resisted? They may say now that they have not changed their views—they are only conceding what foreigners believe, rightly or wrongly, to be equality of status. It is a new departure. It is to be hoped that all such questions, such as the use of spectacles, and sword or side-arm will be done away with on this occasion. The Chinese Government in this affair should adhere as closely as possible to foreign modes. This question might have been solved long ago if the Western Courts had agreed to exclude the Celestials until their representatives were accorded equal rights and privileges.

The Chinese Government, in its present state, would be unwilling to re-use almost any demand made by the Foreign Ministers. They expect by adopting a conciliatory policy, to secure the good offices of an international committee, whose debated audience question is about to meet with a final solution. It has been arranged to receive the Foreign Representatives within the Palace proper on Monday, the 12th. This at least is admitting the principle upon which the Russian and French Ministers have stood out so long, and now their time for rejoicing has come. The victory has been won, and it is a very important one. Foreign audiences will no longer take place in the Tse Kung Ko or Chien Kung Tien, which require a stretch of imagination to be considered even "well within the precincts of the Palace." This is an important step and the greater is the pity that it had to be forced upon the Chinese by the imminent descent on the coast of China of their enemies the Japanese. But for the present circumstances of the dynasty and the necessity of securing foreign nations, the question would doubtless have remained some time longer unsettled. In fact, the Japanese would have been the first to penetrate to the Dragon Throne. No foreign Power was willing to make war for the sake of having its Ministers properly respected and treated by the "Son of Heaven." Commercial considerations and concessions entered too much into the discussion of the question. The late Dean of the Diplomatic Body cannot, it is feared, be commiserated from the responsibility attaching to the late interviews at the halls on the banks of the lake. The Ministers who repaired thither have now somewhat of a complaint against the Government for submitting them to what may now be considered an indignity. It was previously understood that the Palace proper was the private apartment, and that were of the Emperor's body guard, and hence only the Ministers there were the harem and eunuchs only. The Court is held there every morning and the *shou* is ceremoniously and slavishly adhered to. It may, however, be said that it is the presence of the Emperor that makes the audience and not the building. The two former buildings were in every respect well suited for such ceremonies, but they were without the Forbidden City. The principle now gained and admitted by the Chinese in their perplexity is audience within the Palace and without *shou*, thereby indicating the equality of foreign nations with the Celestial dynasty. That is the point gained and it is an important one. Foreigners acquainted with the Chinese ways and language have consistently and constantly maintained the audience outside the Palace constituted inferiority and hence more or less of a tributary character. If the Chinese say it does not mean this, who then should the request have been so strenuously and for so long resisted? They may say now that they have not changed their views—they are only conceding what foreigners believe, rightly or wrongly, to be equality of status. It is a new departure. It is to be hoped that all such questions, such as the use of spectacles, and sword or side-arm will be done away with on this occasion. The Chinese Government in this affair should adhere as closely as possible to foreign modes. This question might have been solved long ago if the Western Courts had agreed to exclude the Celestials until their representatives were accorded equal rights and privileges.

The Chinese Government, in its present state, would be unwilling to re-use almost any demand made by the Foreign Ministers. They expect by adopting a conciliatory policy, to secure the good offices of an international committee, whose debated audience question is about to meet with a final solution. It has been arranged to receive the Foreign Representatives within the Palace proper on Monday, the 12th. This at least is admitting the principle upon which the Russian and French Ministers have stood out so long, and now their time for rejoicing has come. The victory has been won, and it is a very important one. Foreign audiences will no longer take place in the Tse Kung Ko or Chien Kung Tien, which require a stretch of imagination to be considered even "well within the precincts of the Palace." This is an important step and the greater is the pity that it had to be forced upon the Chinese by the imminent descent on the coast of China of their enemies the Japanese. But for the present circumstances of the dynasty and the necessity of securing foreign nations, the question would doubtless have remained some time longer unsettled. In fact, the Japanese would have been the first to penetrate to the Dragon Throne. No foreign Power was willing to make war for the sake of having its Ministers properly respected and treated by the "Son of Heaven." Commercial considerations and concessions entered too much into the discussion of the question. The late Dean of the Diplomatic Body cannot, it is feared, be commiserated from the responsibility attaching to the late interviews at the halls on the banks of the lake. The Ministers who repaired thither have now somewhat of a complaint against the Government for submitting them to what may now be considered an indignity. It was previously understood that the Palace proper was the private apartment, and that were of the Emperor's body guard, and hence only the Ministers there were the harem and eunuchs only. The Court is held there every morning and the *shou* is ceremoniously and slavishly adhered to. It may, however, be said that it is the presence of the Emperor that makes the audience and not the building. The two former buildings were in every respect well suited for such ceremonies, but they were without the Forbidden City. The principle now gained and admitted by the Chinese in their perplexity is audience within the Palace and without *shou*, thereby indicating the equality of foreign nations with the Celestial dynasty. That is the point gained and it is an important one. Foreigners acquainted with the Chinese ways and language have consistently and constantly maintained the audience outside the Palace constituted inferiority and hence more or less of a tributary character. If the Chinese say it does not mean this, who then should the request have been so strenuously and for so long resisted? They may say now that they have not changed their views—they are only conceding what foreigners believe, rightly or wrongly, to be equality of status. It is a new departure. It is to be hoped that all such questions, such as the use of spectacles, and sword or side-arm will be done away with on this occasion. The Chinese Government in this affair should adhere as closely as possible to foreign modes. This question might have been solved long ago if the Western Courts had agreed to exclude the Celestials until their representatives were accorded equal rights and privileges.

The Chinese Government, in its present state, would be unwilling to re-use almost any demand made by the Foreign Ministers. They expect by adopting a conciliatory policy, to secure the good offices of an international committee, whose debated audience question is about to meet with a final solution. It has been arranged to receive the Foreign Representatives within the Palace proper on Monday, the 12th. This at least is admitting the principle upon which the Russian and French Ministers have stood out so long, and now their time for rejoicing has come. The victory has been won, and it is a very important one. Foreign audiences will no longer take place in the Tse Kung Ko or

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.	
BANKS.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—97 per cent.	premium, buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8.0.0.	paid up—\$21, sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares nominal.	
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—	founders' shares—\$5, buyers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—	founders' shares—\$5, buyers.
Chinese Loan of 1886—£11 per cent.	premium.
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$125 per	share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$61 per	share, buyers.
Northern Pacific Insurance—£10 per share,	buyers.
China Insurance Company, Limited—\$143 per	share, sellers.
Yankee Insurance Association—\$75, buyers.	
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—£15	per share.
China Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$16 per share,	sellers.
FIRE INSURANCES.	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$178 per	share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$75 per share,	sellers.
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., \$5 per	share, buyers.
SHIPPING.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Steamship Co.—	\$24 per share, buyers.
China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—\$66,	buyers.
India China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	—\$40, sellers.
Donghai Steamship Company—\$61, sales and	buyers.
China Mutual Shipping Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—	\$66 per share, nominal.
China Mutual Shipping Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—	\$1 per share, nominal.
MINING.	
Pacific Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$4 per share,	buyers.
Pacific Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.50 per	share, sellers.
The Pacific Mining Co., Limited—\$4.90 per	share, sellers.
The Pacific Mining Co., Limited—\$4.90 per	share, sellers.
South China Coal and Charbonnages de Tonkin	—\$20 per share, sellers.
The Pacific Mining and Trading Co., Limited—	\$10, buyers.
HOTELS.	
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$8 per share,	buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures	—\$7.00.
LANDS AND BUILDING.	
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—	\$20 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—	\$21, sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$18	per share, sellers.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14	per share, sellers.
DISCOUNTS.	
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10, sales and	buyers.
Dalton, Guthrie & Co., Limited—\$1 per	share, buyers.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per	share, sellers.
H. C. Brown & Co., Limited—\$33 per share,	sellers.
Hongkong Manufacturing Company, Limited—	\$100 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share, buyers.	
Hongkong Ice Company—\$76 per share, buyers.	
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—	\$40 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—	\$4 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$1, buyers.	
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—	\$1, buyers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—	\$70, buyers.
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$2 per share.	

EXCHANGE.	
On London—Bank, T. T.	2/0 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/0 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..	2/1 1/2
Credits at 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..	2/1 1/2
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2/60
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/60
On India—	
T. T.	188
On Demand	188 1/2
On Shanghai—	
Bank, T. T.	72 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	73 1/2
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) ..	80 3/8
Silver (per oz.)	28 1/2

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. & Mrs. Alden and 2 children.	Mr. J. Kirkwood.
Mr. Alden.	Mr. J. Kirkwood.
Miss N. Bailey.	Mr. R. Love.
Mr. C. S. Briff.	Mr. R. Lyall.
Rev. S. A. Bayley, M.A.	Mr. Hugh MacCallum.
Mr. W. Blunney.	Mr. J. McWilliam.
Mr. C. Brockmann.	Mr. A. Mitchell.
Capt. and Mrs. Combe and child.	Mr. W. Telford.
Captain R. Crawford.	Mr. E. W. Penfold.
Mr. W. B. Crocker.	Mr. S. Reich.
Mr. R. H. Douglas.	Mr. W. Robinson.
Mr. W. A. Duff.	Dr. R. C. Roby.
Mr. C. N. Edison.	Mr. F. E. Shean.
Mr. & Mrs. G. Eldred.	Mr. D. Smith.
Mr. G. Fenwick.	Mr. A. Smith.
Mr. W. F. Fitt.	Mr. F. Stewart.
Mrs. W. B. Hamilton and child.	Mr. John Stewart.
Mr. & Mrs. G. Hamilton.	Consul Strick.
Mr. Frank Hamilton.	Mr. P. Strick.
Mr. C. H. S. Harris.	Mr. W. Tarn.
Mr. Hodgson.	Mr. H. A. S. Thompson.
Mr. E. Iversen.	Mr. W. White.
Mr. J. Tesson.	Mrs. J. W. Whiteley.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.	
LUDERHORN, Norwegian steamer, 2,114, B. Ham-	melius, 22nd November, Kutchinotes 17th Nov.
NORCO, British steamer, 2,500, E. Finlay,	22nd Nov., Newchwang, and Chefoo 14th Nov.
ANGERTON, British steamer, 1,823, H. Mar-	ried, 22nd Nov., Barry 10th Oct., Coals—
SUNSHINE, British steamer, 994, C. B. N.	Dodd, 22nd Nov., Chinkiang 17th Nov.
TRIUMPH, German steamer, 674, 18th Nov.,	Newchwang, and Chefoo 14th Nov.
KIEL, German steamer, 834, M. W. Kribsfeldt,	23rd Nov., Canton 23rd Nov., General—
PRIVANT, German steamer, 954, R. Kohler, 23rd	Nov., Canton 23rd November, General—
ONE, British steamer, 1,951, J. H. Clark, 23rd	Nov., Barry 10th October, Coals—Order.
DEUTEROS, German steamer, 1,708, W. A.	Dinse, 23rd Nov., Chefoo 18th November,
BYLITA, German barque, 333, Mangelsoff, 23rd	November, Amoy 7th November, Ballast—
NANANG, German steamer, 1,059, Th. Lehmann,	23rd Nov., Wuhu 10th Nov., Rice and
CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 5,070, Wm.	Ward, 23rd Nov., San Francisco 20th Oct.,
A GERS, British steamer, 2,077, G. W. Bannister,	23rd Nov., Moji 17th Nov., General—
FREE, Danish steamer, 397, C. L. Strom, 23rd	Nov., Pakhol 10th Nov., and Hoihow 22nd,

CLARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Lightning, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
Rio, German steamer, for Amoy.
Tianan, British steamer, for Port Darwin, &c.

DEPARTURES.
November 22, Michael Jansen, German, for Canton.
November 22, Kwanglee, British steamer, for Canton.
November 22, Takiang, British steamer, for Canton.
November 21, Ancona, British steamer, for Nagasaki, &c.
November 23, Matilda, German steamer, for Canton.
November 23, Doris, German steamer, for Canton.
November 23, Mennon, British steamer, for Sandakan and Kudat.
November 23, Tintan, British steamer, for Port Darwin, &c.
November 23, Lightning, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
November 23, Rio, German steamer, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
Per Nanchang, from Newchwang, &c.—Mr. Duncan.
Per Sunghang, from Chinkiang, &c.—61 Chinese.
Per Freije, from Pakhol, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Lock, and 121 Chinese.
Per City of Peking, from San Francisco, &c.—Capt. Lloyd, Rev. J. J. Boggs, Mr. Hoong Lee, Messrs. H. Donald, C. S. Arthur, and 150 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Ancona, from Hongkong for Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. Cator, and Mr. F. A. Haselund. From Brindisi for Nagasaki.—Mr. Alabissio. From London for Kobe.—Messrs. H. Jackson, E. M. Brennan, J. Dunn, and G. Hill. From London for Yokohama.—Miss Franchini. From Brindisi for Kobe.—A. F. King. From Singapore.—Miss Isolda Ugo.
Per Tintan, for Port Darwin.—Mr. Chas. Macdonald. For Brisbane.—Mr. and Mrs. Thackerley, and Mr. William Yek Loong. For Thursday Island.—Mr. and Mrs. Abdul Rahman and child. Mrs. Assam, and Miss Pallas. For Sydney.—Messrs. W. A. Pitton, H. Robinson, W. Deane, and A. F. Charles. From Fochow for Sydney.—Miss Nesbitt.

REPORTS.
The British steamship *Ode* reports that she left Barry on the 10th instant. From Singapore had light to moderate north-east winds and heavy north-east swell.
The British steamship *Angerton* reports that she left Barry on the 11th instant, and experienced very fine weather to Singapore, whence strong north-east monsoon was encountered to Cape Paderan; thence to Hongkong had fine weather with smooth sea and variable winds.
The British steamship *Nanchang*, from Newchwang, reports that she left Chefoo on the 17th instant. From Chefoo had light to fresh easterly winds, with high sea, and falling barometer to Barrow Island; thence to port had strong to moderate northerly winds and thick rainy weather.
The American mail steamship *City of Peking* reports that she left San Francisco on the 27th ultimo, Yokohama on the 17th instant, and Nagasaki on the 20th. From Nagasaki to port had fine weather and light monsoon. On the 22nd passed the steamship *Gastie*, bound north, and on the 23rd passed a blue funnel steamer, showing M.S.K.L., bound south.
The British steamship *Sunghang* reports that she left Chinkiang on the 17th instant, and Swatow at 3 p.m. on the 22nd; at 4 p.m. ahead of Cape Good Hope dense fog lasting till 9 p.m. suddenly enveloped the ship, and at 9.15 p.m. it cleared up and moderate north-east wind and smooth sea was experienced to port. In Swatow the steamships *Wonging* and *Kwintin*.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—
For Shanghai—Per *Kut* to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
For Amoy and Tamsui—Per *Kwong-mo* to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Shanghai—Per *Peking* to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Amoy and Manila—Per *Emerald* to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per *Namoo* to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 5 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STREAMERS.	
BRELAWEA, British steamer, 1,484, A. Webster,	21st November, Moji 10th Nov., Coals—
CHINA, German steamer, 1,114, T. T. Andersen,	21st November, Saigon 17th November,
DIAMOND, British steamer, 1,090, G. W. Ellis,	17th November, Singapore 30th October,
DONAR, German steamer, 1,015, B. Grundmann,	16th November, Saigon 9th Nov., Rice—
EMPEROR OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003, O.	P. Marshall, R.N.R., 6th Nov., Vancouver
19th Oct., via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki,	and Shanghai 4th Nov., General—Canadian
Pacific Railway Co.	
EMERALDA, British steamer, 966, G. Taylor,	20th November, Manila 16th November,
General—Shewan & Co.	
FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain Stopal—	Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s tug.
FORMOSA, British steamer, 674, Robson, 20th	November, Tamsui 10th Nov., Amoy 18th,
and Swatow 10th, Camphor and General—	D. Lapralle & Co.
KORO BANG, British steamer, 862, B. B. Pigot,	21st November, Bangkok 11th Nov., and
Ang-bia 13th, Rice and General—Yuen Fat	Hong.
KWONG-MO, British steamer, 177, W. Mahon,	12th Nov., Amoy 10th Nov., General—
Malcampo & Co.	
NAMAO, British steamer, 862, H. C. A. Harris,	22nd November, Fochow 18th Nov.,
Amoy 10th and Swatow 21st, General—D.	Lapralle & Co.
PAKSHAN, British steamer, 831, J. Jenkins, 22nd	November, Bangkok, and Ang-bia 13th
Nov., Rice—Hop Hing Hong.	
PRAYA, 130, Captain Maclellan—Hongkong	Government Tender.
PROSPERITY, British steamer, 1,390, W. H.	Farrand, 17th November, Saigon 10th
November, Rice—Chinese.	
RADNORSHIRE, British steamer, 1,800, F. Davies,	R.N.R., 22nd Nov., Singapore 15th Nov.,
General—Dodwell, Carill & Co.	
SHIAM, British steamer, 845, A. Murphy, 22nd	November, Saigon 18th November, Rice—
Bradley & Co.	
TALIER, German steamer, 826, T. Calender, 22nd	November, Palo Semblang 13th Nov.,
Kerosene Oil.—Meyer & Co.	
ZAVINO, British steamer, 675, A. W. R. Cobban,	21st Nov., Manila 10th Nov., General—
Shewan & Co.	

SAILING VESSELS.	
AMY TURNER, American barque, 953, Warren,	20th Oct., Honolulu 24th August, Kerosene
Oil—Order.	
BARCO, British ship, 2,041, Lee, 7th October,	Calliff 12th July, Coals—Order.
CALEX CURTIS, American schooner, 35, Brake,	5th June, Yap (Caroline Islands) 29th
May, General—Order.	
FANNIE SKOLFIELD, British bark, 1,024, Sher-	man, 16th Nov., Moji 7th Nov., Coals—
Order.	
LOTHAIR, Italian barque, 793, B. Catroaga, 3rd	Nov., Callao 23rd August, Spanwood—
Calliff 12th July, Coals—Order.	
SEPRANO, American barque, 613, R. G. Water-	house, 14th Nov., Singapore 3rd Nov.,
Timber—Captain.	
VELOCITY, British barque, 491, R. Martin, 24th	October, Honolulu 15th Sept., General—
Chinese.	

For Sale.

BULL PUPS.

A NUMBER of well-bred ENGLISH BULL and TERRIER PUPS are for SALE.
Apply to
D. KENNEDY,
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1894. 1127

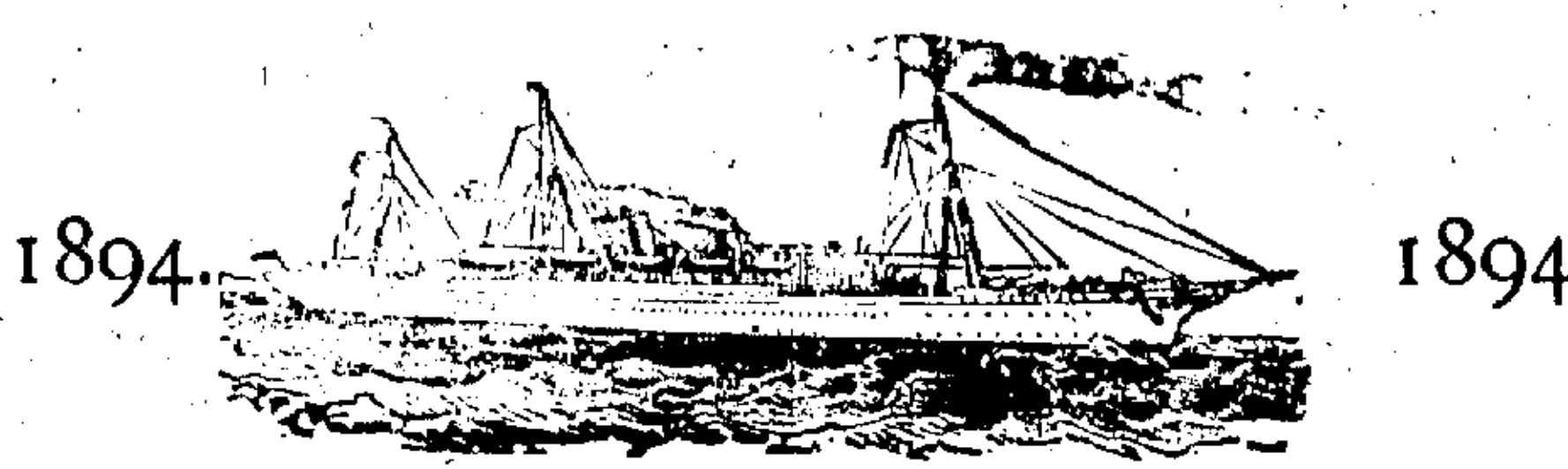
FOR SALE.
135 FATHOMS of NEW STUD LINK CHAIN CABLE of 9-16ths, inches diameter, with LLOYD'S TEST. The whole or part of it.
Apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Hongkong, 19th November, 1894. 11202

IMPORTANT SALE!
THE "WESTERN HOTEL."
THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL, situated at Nos. 90 & 92, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, is for sale at a reasonable price, owing to the Proprietor being about to retire from business. It contains TWO BARS—One Public and the other Private—also ONE BILLIARD TABLE and Fittings as well as FIVE ROOMS, STOCK of LIQUORS, FURNITURE, and an excellent SELF-TRANSPOSING PIANO, by GEORGE RIBBELL.
For particulars, &c., Apply to the PROPRIETOR, Western Hotel, Hongkong, 17th November, 1894. 11190

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW,
13, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG, 24th August, 1894. 1097

FOR SALE.
JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.
JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.
JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.
JAPAN WALL PAPERS.
PRICES VERY MODERATE.
ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Under-
signed.
MITSUBI RUSSEN KAIHWA,
& Co.'s Road Central,
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1894. 1048

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



1894. SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 28th November.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 26th December.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 23rd January, '95

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

PASSENGERS Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 6 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Paddis' Street. 13

Hongkong, 31st October, 1894.

U. S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ... Wednesday, 28th Nov., at 1 P.M.
China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) ... Wednesday, 12th Dec., at Daylight.
Per (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ... Saturday, 29th Dec., at Daylight.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA AND YOKOHAMA on WEDNESDAY, the 28th Nov., at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.
Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$10 Gold in addition to the regular tariff rate.
Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.
Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.
Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM Acting Agent, Hongkong, 23rd November, 1894. 11

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES &c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES. Wanchang, 14th July, 1893. 1196

NOTICE. JEVY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEVY'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

St. ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Civil Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says "It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 10th June, 1894.

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)	
Tacoma	Tuesday
Sikh	Tuesday
Victoria	Tuesday
Tacoma	Tuesday
Sikh	Tuesday
Victoria	Tuesday

THE Steamship

"TACOMA," Captain V. Perkes, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th December, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.
Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.
Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.
For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1894. 14

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. No. 48, Queen's Road Central. 1697

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches—awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Völgli's and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, WARINE GLASSES, and GYALASSES. No. 8, Queen's Road Central. 1698

DENTISTRY. D. I. SAKATA (from Japan), Mr. SUI SANG, DENTAL SURGEONS. 53, Queen's Road Central. First Class Dentistry and Moderate Fees. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 9th April, 1894.

SIEN TING, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free. Hongkong, 27th September, 1894. 1614

DENTISTRY. M. R. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROBERTS), HAS REMOVED TO THE BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD, (Opposite Hongkong Hotel). CONSULTATION FREE. Hongkong, 27th July, 1894. 1519

THIS CENTURY'S GREAT DISCOVERY. Renovation & Prolongation of Life BY THE ELIXIR GODINEAU. Head Office, PARIS, Rue St. Lazare, 7.

CURE OF WEAKENED subjects, or NERVOUS complaints and all other diseases proceeding from bad nutrition and DECAY and DECOMPOSITION of the Blood.

MARVELLOUS CURES. Explanatory Pamphlets are sent free on application. Depot, PIERRE MARTY, Esq., Hongkong. Agents for M. OFFENHEIMER & Co., Paris.

A Pure Norwegian oil is the kind used in the production of Scott's Emulsion—Hyphosphites of Lime and Soda are added for their vital effect upon nerve and brain. No mystery surrounds this formula—the only mystery is how quickly it builds up and brings back strength to the weak of all ages.

Scott's Emulsion will check Consumption and Bronchitis and is indispensable in all wasting diseases. Scott & Borne, Ltd., London. All Chemists.

Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China—CHAN A. FOOK, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong. Hongkong, 27th March, 1894.

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER, at the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Press, No. 11, Praya Central, Hongkong.